8: Lindeström T-5 (1654-1655) 1925
NM7 Delaware NM7

they now dwell while the winter lasts, and if the Christians then[4] had in mind to exterminate them, it could then be readily done; but that would be of no value or advantage to the Christians, for they are the slaves of the Christians which they themselves cannot know or observe. And the trade, traffic and commerce of the Christians would be of small value in that place, if the savages would not be [there]. The savages are ever willing and anxious to serve the Christians; [they] allow themselves to be commanded by the Christians, as if they were their subjects, but through good words; with dictation we get nowheres with them. If we should desire to prepare a feast, or if one otherwise may need [something] for the household, be it deer, turkeys, wild geese, wood-grouse, black-grouse, pigeons, etc., or whatever kind of game or fresh fish it may be, and one will command the savage to procure it, on that or that day for good pay, one may indeed be sure that he will get that which is desired, at the promised time. Thus in all other things which we may command, one may surely believe that it will be followed.

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don, 1788), 44-72; *Mss. 1412, yi*, Ridgway Library. Williams says: "Most commonly there houses are open, their doore is a hanging *Mat*, which being lift up, falls downe of itselfe; yet many of them get *English* boards and nailes, and make artificiall doores and bolts themselves, and others make slighter doores of *Burch* or *Chesinut* barke, which they make fast with a cord in the night time, or when they go out of town, and then the last (that makes fast) goes out at the Chimney, which is a large opening in the middle of their house, called: *Wunnauchicomock*, a chimney." *Key*, 51.

The long house with two fires was called *accquattow;* with three fires, *shicuhcuttow*, etc. The round house was called *putuckakaun*, *Key* 47.

[4] During the winter.